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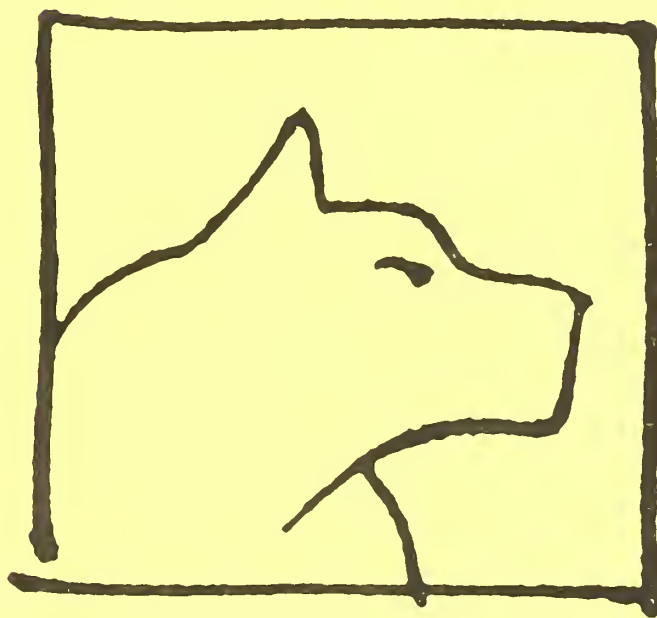
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Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1980 - 1988

AWIC Series #8



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Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1980 - 1988

(Includes the Animal Welfare Act and its amendments)

**AWIC Series #8
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**Karen Clingerman, Sean Gleason and Janice Swanson
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NOTE: This document provides a listing of legislation relating to animal welfare for the years 1980 - 1988. Annotations are derived from the bill text and are designed to reflect the general content of the document. The contents of this publication will be updated on a quarterly basis. Updated versions will include newly submitted legislation and any changes in bill status. The update for the last quarter will be an annual report. To obtain updated versions of this document, call or write to the Animal Welfare Information Center, Room 205, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, ph. (301) 344-3212.

Bills and public laws from the present congress may be requested by contacting the following offices:

Senate Document Room
B-04 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-7860

House Document Room
B-18, Annex #2
Washington, D.C. 20515
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Bills and public laws from previous congresses may be obtained from the Library of Congress.

BILLS

1. August 10, 1988; **S. 2707.**

To provide for the transfer of certain monkeys to the animal sanctuary known as Primarily Primates, Incorporated. 100th Congress.

Applies to a group of 15 monkeys used for research at the Institute of Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Maryland. An agreement shall be made with Primarily Primates Incorporated, for the transfer of these animals.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources.

SPONSOR: Symms.

STATUS: No Action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 2883 July 1987,
H.Con.Res. 351 June 1986,
S.Con.Res. 147 June 1986.

2. August 9, 1988; **S. 2703.**

To amend the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the selling of stolen dogs and cats, and for other purposes. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Pet Theft Act of 1988**". It is unlawful for any class B licensee to obtain live random source dogs and cats from sources other than a state, county or city owned and operated pound or shelter or from individuals who have not bred and raised such dogs and cats on their own premises. Dealers must provide valid certification of animals. Failure to comply may result in fines or revoking of licenses.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

SPONSOR: Ford.

STATUS: No Action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S. 2353 April 1988.

3. March 16, 1988; **H.R. 4189.**

To authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for fiscal years 1989 through 1993. 100th Congress.

Amends Section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to improve the operation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, and for other purposes". Act is amended to include the years 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Studds.

STATUS: Hearings May 10, 1988. No further action.

4. Feb 29, 1988; **S. 2111.**

To amend title 35 of the United States Code to prohibit the patenting of genetically altered or modified animals. 100th Congress.

The patenting of genetically engineered organisms raises profound economic, environmental and ethical questions. Any animal that has been genetically altered shall not be considered within the confines of patentability and previous patents are hereby revoked.

SENATE COMMITTEE: The Judiciary.

SPONSOR: Hatfield.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 3119 Aug. 1987.

5. October 14, 1987; **H.J.Res. 374.**

To designate April 1988 as "National Prevent-a-Litter Month". 100th Congress.

Pet overpopulation caused by irresponsible owners, leads to destruction of millions of pets and cruelty and neglect. The problem can be solved by promoting pet owner responsibility programs that include spaying, neutering and proper care of pets.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.

SPONSOR: Foley.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S.J.Res. 197 Oct. 1987.

6. September 16, 1987; **H.Con.Res. 190.**

Condemning the use of rapid decompression as a method of animal euthanasia. 100th Congress.

The humaneness of rapid decompression is questionable in that the animal may experience severe ear, sinus and abdominal pain, as well as, bloating, bleeding and convulsions. The use of rapid decompression and the manufacture of decompression chamber devices is condemned.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Jacobs.

STATUS: No action.

7. August 7, 1987; **H.R. 3233.**

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to protect farm animals used in non-agricultural research and to prohibit the unnecessary surgery or alteration of animals. 100th Congress.

Protection of farm animals used in non-agricultural research and from unnecessary surgery or alteration for the purpose of disfigurement or entertainment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Towns.
STATUS: No action.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 2593 June 1987.

8. July 1, 1987; **H.R. 2859.**

To prohibit certain practices in the raising of calves for veal, and for other purposes. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Veal Protection Act**". The existing methods for raising veal causes unnecessary physical and behavioral restrictions and deprivation. It is unlawful for a person to raise calves in inappropriate enclosures and on inappropriate diets.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Bennett.
STATUS: No Action.

9. June 30, 1987; **S. 1457.**

To establish, with respect to any grant or research protocol of the National Institutes of Health, a restriction that any person obtaining or using for any research purpose any animal acquired from any animal shelter shall not be eligible to receive any such grant or research protocol. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Pet Protection Act of 1987**". A person using an animal acquired from a shelter or from individuals who have not bred and raised such animals on their own premises shall not be eligible for NIH federal funds. Violation shall result in the termination of funds.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources.
SPONSOR: Ford.
STATUS: No action.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 778 Jan. 1987.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 4871 May 1986.

10. June 3, 1987; **H.R. 2594.**

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the unnecessary surgery or alteration of animals. 100th Congress.

Amends section 11 of the Animal Welfare Act. It is unlawful for any person licensed or registered or required to be licensed or registered under the provisions of the Act, to purchase, sell, exhibit, transport or deliver for transport, any animal that has been subjected to surgical procedures or to perform any surgical procedure for the primary purpose of injury or disfigurement.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Towns.

STATUS: No action.

11. May 20, 1987; **H.J.Res. 287.**

Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study of the effectiveness of current laws and regulations in protecting dogs and puppies bred and raised for sale to retail pet stores from inhumane treatment and premature shipment. 100th Congress.

In spite of the existence of laws to ensure the humane treatment of dogs and puppies raised for commercial sale, many animals are still housed in overcrowded, unsanitary shelters and subject to overbreeding and premature shipment from breeders. A study on this subject is advised, the results of which are to be published in the next annual report.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Lujan.

STATUS: No action.

12. March 24, 1987; **H.R. 1770.**

To amend section 19 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2149). 100th Congress.

This amendment will allow anyone to sue the federal government on his own behalf or on behalf of any animal to enforce the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Rose.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 4535 April 1986.

13. March 18, 1987; **H.R. 1708.**

To promote the dissemination of biomedical information through modern methods of science and technology and to prevent the duplication of experiments on live animals, and for other purposes. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act**". Biomedical information must be made available to maximize its usefulness to the research community, reviewers and others involved in Federal funding of research. At present there is inefficient storage and retrieval of the information which leads to duplication, unnecessary use of animals and high taxpayer cost.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Torricelli.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 5486 Sept. 1986,
H.R. 1145 Feb. 1985.

14. March 17, 1987; **H.R. 1635.**

To provide for the modernization of testing of consumer products which contain hazardous or toxic substances. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Consumer Products Safe Testing Act**". Congress has found that the LD50 test is inaccurate and unnecessary in product testing. Private industry and the consumer will benefit from alternative methods. The use of the LD50 test for product safety and labeling is prohibited. Other toxicity tests will be evaluated as to their validity and non-animal substitutions will be recommended.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Boxer.

STATUS: Subhearing May 16, 1988. No further action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1877 Jan. 1986.

15. March 6, 1987; **S. 680.**

To prohibit the use of subtherapeutic doses of penicillin, chlortetracycline, and oxytetracycline in animal feed. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Animal Feed Protection Act of 1987**". The term subtherapeutic refers to a dose of the stipulated drugs which is administered for a purpose other than for treatment of a specific disease or disorder.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources.

SPONSOR: Chafee.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 616 Jan. 1985.

16. March 5, 1987; **H.R. 1433.**

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit dog racing and dog training involving the use of live animals as visual lures and to make such an Act applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing or dog race training. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Anti-Live Animal Lure Act of 1987**". It shall be unlawful for a person to sponsor, train by or for coursing or a fighting venture, transport or receive any animal involved in interstate or foreign commerce or any animal intended to participate in a fighting or coursing event.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Dornan.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 5402 Aug. 1986.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 4631 June 1979,
H.R. 2427 Feb. 1979.

17. January 7, 1987; **H.Con.Res. 19.**

Expressing the sense of Congress that any Federal agency that utilizes the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test should develop and validate alternative ophthalmic testing procedures that do not require the use of animal test subjects. 100th Congress.

Whereas the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test has long been used as a means of testing hazardous substances, it also causes significant pain to the albino rabbit which is used as the test subject. The accuracy of the Draize test is also in question. Therefore, congress expresses the need for alternatives to the Draize test which do not involve the use of animal subjects.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Jacobs.

STATUS: No action.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.Con.Res. 15 Jan. 1985,
H.Con.Res. 27 Jan. 1981,
H.Con.Res. 445 Oct. 1980.

RELATED BILLS: S.Res. 65 Feb. 1981,
S.Res. 534 Sept. 1980.

18. January 6, 1987; **S. 62.**

To improve efforts to monitor, assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets. 100th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment and Control Act of 1987**". Congress finds that the use of long plastic driftnets may result in the entanglement and death of large numbers of nontarget birds, fish and mammals and that there is a need for information regarding the number of animals killed. The United States and foreign governments will gather statistical information and develop a monitoring program. Enforcement agreements, net bounty systems and net marking, registry and identification systems will be implimented.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Commerce, Science and Transportation.

SPONSOR: Stevens.

STATUS: Indefinitely postponed.

19. January 6, 1987; **H.R. 241.**

To amend the Animal Welfare Act with respect to the issuance of temporary restraining orders and injunctions in certain cases. 100th Congress.

The Animal Welfare Act is amended by adding a section which discusses violations to the Act. If the Secretary has reason to believe that any dealer, carrier, exhibitor or intermediate handler is endangering the health of any animals or dealing in stolen animals, then a restraining order or injunction may be filed against the operator to keep that person from further operation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Roth.

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 5678 Oct. 1986.

20. January 6, 1987; **H.Con.Res. 18.**

Urging a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales. 100th Congress.

Whales are of great scientific and public interest. In 1972 a resolution was adopted calling for a ten year moratorium on commercial whaling. Whereas there are ongoing conservation efforts it is the consensus of Congress that the International Whaling Commission is not providing adequate protection to the whale populations. Congress urges that Brazil, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and the Soviet Union (parties to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling which still engage in whaling) and Chile, the People's Republic of China, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Spain and Taiwan (not parties to the Convention and engage in whaling) voluntarily comply with a moratorium.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Foreign Affairs.

SPONSOR: Roe.

STATUS: No action.

21. July 24, 1986; **H.R. 5259.**

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the authorities of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. 99th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Amendments of 1986**". The purpose of this bill is to extend appropriations to expiring drug and alcohol abuse research projects. Laboratory animal care stipulations followed by the National Institutes of Health will also apply to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Compliance includes the formation of animal care committees and conducting research in accordance with the established guidelines. Similar requirements are stipulated for the National Institute of Mental Health.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Waxman.

STATUS: Passed House in 99th Congress. Died on Senate Calendar.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S. 2595 June 1986
S. 2443 May 1986.

22. April 8, 1986; **H.Res. 407.**

Expressing the sense of the United States House of Representatives that the Secretary of Agriculture should investigate identification procedures to be used in lieu of the hot-iron branding of animals cheeks. 99th Congress.

Since hot-iron branding is an area of controversy, is an unfamiliar procedure in the dairy and beef industry in many regions, and appropriate alternatives have not been fully explored, it is advised that investigatory procedures be undertaken. Alternatives to hot-iron cheek branding such as microchip, chemical, flank branding or tattooing shall be investigated. Findings from such an investigation will be used to formulate future regulations.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Horton.

STATUS: Died.

23. October 25, 1985; S. 1792.

A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure the proper treatment of laboratory animals. 99th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Animals in Laboratories Protection Act of 1985**". Congress encourages alternatives to animals in experimentation, minimization of duplication and measures to meet public concern over laboratory animal care. Text includes references to minimization of pain and discomfort, proper care of animals, the establishment of animal studies committees and enforcement of provisions. Included is a provision for the establishment of an information center at the National Agricultural Library.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SPONSOR: Melcher.

STATUS: Died.

RELATED BILLS: "**Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act**" - S. 1233 June
H.R. 2653 June 1985,
S. 657 March 1983.

24. June 4, 1985; **H.R. 2654.**

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish a federal penalty for damaging or destroying an animal research facility. 99th Congress.

The Animal Welfare Act is amended by incorporating a section on the destruction of animal research facilities. Any person who intentionally interferes or prevents research dealing with live animals, or destroys any facility, equipment or property used for the purpose of animal

research will be penalized. Penalties include a fine of up to \$250,000 or 20 years imprisonment, or both.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture and the Judiciary.

SPONSOR: Brown.

STATUS: Died.

25. May 26, 1983; **H.R. 3170.**

To establish the Commission on Modern Farm Animal Practices to investigate intensive farm animal husbandry to determine if such farm animal husbandry has any adverse effect on human health, to examine the economic, scientific, and ethical considerations with respect to the use of intensive farm animal husbandry, and for other purposes. 98th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Modern Farm Animal Practices Act**". While it is necessary that the farmer provide the best product possible, there is a possibility of contamination with antibiotics and chemicals. Also, intensive farming systems are of concern and may result in unnecessary suffering of the farm animals. A dialog should be established between farmers, producers, consumers, animal welfare advocates and organizations for the purposes of education and understanding.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture, and
Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Howard.

STATUS: Died.

26. May 16, 1983; **S. 773.**

To revise and extend programs relating to biomedical research, research training, and medical library assistance, to establish a National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, and for other purposes. 98th Congress.

Title III concerns animal welfare in research. It is noted that improvements must be made regarding the care of animals used in biomedical research. There is concern over the amount of unnecessary pain these animals must endure, the overall numbers of animals used, and what alternative methods may be used. The purpose of this title is to examine what problems exist and to initiate a study of these problems. Items of study include type of animals used, number of animals used, purpose of study, and relevant alternatives.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources.

SPONSOR: Hatch.

STATUS: Passed Committee. Died on Senate calendar.

27. April 21, 1983; **H.Res. 170.**

Concerning the proper treatment of laboratory animals. 98th Congress.

The issue of animal experimentation includes an ethical component. There is rising public concern over the treatment of animals and the reduction of unnecessary trauma and suffering. The advancement of medical science is dependent on awareness of animal suffering and future progress is dependent on the gathering of information relating to the use of animals in research. Be it resolved that the House recognizes the Mobilization of Animals as the first major international coalition dealing with the issues of laboratory animal treatment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.

SPONSOR: Lantos.

STATUS: Died.

28. April 20, 1983; **H.R. 2633.**

To promote the development of research, experimentation, and testing that minimize the use of, and pain and suffering to, live animals. 98th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Humane Methods of Research Act**". The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to make grants available to support research into, and the development of alternatives to present methods of research, testing and experimentation. Alternatives may include cell, tissue and organ cultures, and computer simulations. The Secretary will also evaluate the validity and reliability of these alternative methods.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

SPONSOR: Donnelly.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 2110 Feb. 1981,
H.R. 220 Jan. 1981,
H.R. 282 Jan. 1979.

29. March 24, 1983; **H.R. 2350.**

To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities under that Act relating to the National Institutes of Health and the National Research Institutes, and for other purposes. 98th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Health Research Extension Act of 1983**". Sections 487 and 488 deal with the use of animals in research. Guidelines shall be established regarding the proper care of animals used in research, proper treatment of animals, appropriate anesthesia, analgesia and euthanasia, and appropriate surgical care for animals used in research. Animal care and use committees will be established and these committees will review the operations of the facility for compliance. Instruction and training is to be provided for researchers and handlers of the animals. Section 488 requires a study of animals used in re-

search to assess the types and numbers of animals used, and the purposes for which they are used. Cost, methodology, and treatment of animals will also be evaluated.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.

SPONSOR: Waxman.

STATUS: Passed House. Amended Nov. 17, 1983.
Encorporated into S. 540. S. 540 passed House and Senate.
Pocket vetoed Oct. 31, 1984.

30. September 23, 1982; **S. 2948.**

A bill to promote the development of non-animal methods of research experimentation, and testing, and to insure humane care of animals used in scientific research, experimentation, and testing. 97th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Humane Care and Development of Substitutes for Animals in Research Act**". Title I concerns the development of improved testing methods. Non-animal testing methods are discussed with regard to reduction of pain and validity. Only accredited agencies will be eligible for federal research grants. Protocols for animal care committees are discussed with regard to inspections and personnel.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources

SPONSOR: Dole.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 6928 Aug. 1982,
H.R. 6245 April 1982.

31. March 18, 1982; **S 2239.**

A bill to end the use of steel-jaw, leghold traps. 97th Congress.

The steel-jaw leghold trap is a cruel and inhumane method of trapping animals that causes needless pain and suffering in wild animals. This form of trapping may also inflict pain and psychological trauma on domestic animals. Since relatively few animals trapped are of fur bearing value and numerous alternative methods are available, the manufacture and sale of the steel-jaw leghold traps are prohibited. No fur products obtained via this method of trapping shall be shipped into interstate or foreign commerce from this country and all imports from foreign countries which have not prohibited this method of trapping are banned. Penalties for noncompliance include fines and imprisonment.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.

SPONSOR: Weicker.

STATUS: Died.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 374 Jan. 1981.

32. March 11, 1982; **H.R. 5825.**

A bill to make certain amendments to Public Law 92-195 relating to the protection of wild free-roaming horses and burros. 97th Congress.

Provisions are made for the wild and free-roaming horses and burros. A population base shall be maintained and rangeland resources shall be protected. Adoption of these animals by individuals is limited to four animals unless the individual is capable of caring for more than four animals in a humane manner. Animals shall be destroyed or sold in the most humane and cost efficient manner. Revenue from the sale or adoption of wild horses and burros will go to the agency whose lands were used to maintain the animals in order to cover transportation and maintenance costs. Violators are subject to fines or imprisonment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Young.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S. 2183 March 1982.

33. March 8, 1982; **H.Res. 379.**

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the torture and mutilation of dogs for profit in the Republic of the Philippines. 97th Congress.

The dog has long been held in high regard by the public. The torture inflicted upon hundreds of thousands of dogs per year in the Philippines is considered immoral and uncivilized. It is reported that dogs are slaughtered by such means as clubbing, strangling and stabbing. The House of Representatives strongly urges the Republic of the Philippines government to strengthen and enforce existing laws forbidding these inhumane practices.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Foreign Affairs.

SPONSOR: Crane.

STATUS: Died.

34. August 4, 1981; **H.R. 4406.**

A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to insure the humane treatment of laboratory animals. 97th Congress.

The Act is amended as follows: Pain is not only a momentary discomfort but also includes debilitation and significant physical and behavioral suffering. Proper handling and management of animals is required. No animal shall be used in research unless it is properly cared for, proper anesthesia and analgesia is administered where appropriate, it is used for the testing of only one hypothesis and the facility is registered. Animal care committees shall be responsible for insuring compliance.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

SPONSOR: Schroeder.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 6847 March 1980.

35. June 4, 1981; **H.R. 3823.**

A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation in commerce of horses intended for slaughter, and for other purposes.

97th Congress.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Hagedorn.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S. 1053 April 1981.

36. April 7, 1981; **H.R. 3048.**

A bill to provide for the control of the importing into, and the exporting from, the United States of elephants and elephant products. 97th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Elephant Protection Act of 1981**". Elephant populations in East Africa have been on the decline due to illegal killing of elephants for ivory. It is United States policy to actively initiate international trade controls regarding the sale of elephant products such as ivory, to provide aid to nations that prohibit the destruction of elephant habitats and populations and to develop effective elephant conservation programs. After a six month grace period, no person shall import, export, transport or sell any elephant or elephant product unless authorized by permit. Permits will be issued only to individuals from countries which actively engage in conservation programs which monitor the elephant populations, engage in humane transport of elephants and have determined export of elephant products not to be detrimental to the maintenance of the existing population.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Beilenson.

STATUS: Died.

37. January 22, 1981; **H.Con.Res. 38.**

Pertaining to the methods used on animals in research. 97th Congress.

The Federal Government should take steps to develop new research methods which reduce or eliminate the use of animals in research and encourage the use of alternatives to animals through funding.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

SPONSOR: Whitehurst.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.Con.Res. 26.

38. January 22, 1981; **H.R. 1002.**

A bill to regulate the trapping of mammals and birds on Federal lands, and for other purposes. 97th Congress.

Congress finds that wildlife resources are being depleted by inefficient trapping and capture techniques which kill large numbers of non-target species. Domestic animals are also subject to suffering due to the inefficient trapping. Indiscriminate trapping is therefore discouraged. Traps must kill the animal immediately or subject the animal to minimal pain and discomfort, must be designed to minimize the probability of capturing a nontarget animal, and must be inspected routinely.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Energy and Commerce, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Anderson.

STATUS: Died.

39. January 19, 1981; **H.R. 930.**

A bill to establish a commission to study alternative methods to the use of live animals in laboratory research and testing. 97th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Protection of Animals in Research Act**". A commission will be established to study and recommend alternatives to methods of research used on laboratory animals and evaluate the effectiveness of such alternatives. The commission shall file annual reports on their findings and conclusions.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Science and Technology.

SPONSOR: Weiss.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 4479 June 1979.

40. January 5, 1981; **H.R. 642.**

A bill to establish a National Zoological Foundation. 97th Congress.

The purpose of this Act is to establish a National Zoological Foundation which will consist of a National Zoological Board and a Director. The Foundation shall support basic research, award scholarships and fellowships, establish and revise accreditation standards and provide grants for such things as maintenance of accreditation, pilot projects and care of endan-

gered species. The establishment of the Foundation, including appointment of the Board and the Director, is discussed. The sum of \$5,000,000 is appropriated for fiscal 1982 with subsequent funding to be appropriated by Congress by law.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Whitehurst.

STATUS: Died.

41. January 5, 1981; **H.R. 556.**

A bill to establish a National Center for Alternative Research; to develop and coordinate alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals; to develop training programs in the use of alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals; to eliminate or minimize the duplication of experiments on live animals; to disseminate information on such methods; and for other purposes. 97th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Research Modernization Act**". The purpose of this Act is to establish a National Center for Alternative Research, promote the use of alternatives to live animals, provide training in alternatives, to avoid duplication of research using live animals and to disseminate information relevant to alternative research methods.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

SPONSOR: Roe.

STATUS: Died.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 4805 July 1979.

42. January 5, 1981; **S.J.Res. 6.**

A joint resolution to establish a national policy for taking of predatory or scavenging mammals and birds on public lands, and for other purposes. 97th Congress.

Predators and scavengers are integral parts of the natural ecosystems, providing stability to prey species in particular. The taking of wolves and other predators from their natural habitats is prohibited unless otherwise approved by the Secretary (includes head of any Federal agency with land management responsibilities). Any animal or bird, shot or captured, or any equipment used in violation of this Act is subject to forfeiture to the United States. Violators may have permits or licenses revoked and are not entitled to reimbursement for any losses sustained.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.

SPONSOR: Cranston.

STATUS: Died.

**PUBLIC LAWS RELATING TO ANIMAL WELFARE
INCLUDING THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT AND
ITS AMENDMENTS.**

1. December 11, 1987; **H.J.Res. 423.**

A joint resolution to designate the third week in June 1988 as "National Dairy Goat Awareness Week". 100th Congress.

Due to the increasing popularity of the dairy goat and the quality of dairy goat products, Congress designates the week beginning the second Saturday and ending the third Saturday in June 1988 as "National Dairy Goat Awareness Week". The appropriate ceremonies and programs will commemorate this week.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 100-341** on June 22, 1988.

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.J.Res. 17 Jan. 1987
Became Public Law No. 100-57 June 1987.

2. October 14, 1987; **H.R. 3058.**

Making appropriation of funds for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, and for other purposes. 100th Congress.

Concerns the appropriation of funds for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988 for several governmental agencies. Of particular interest, are the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. Appropriations will help the institutes to upgrade animal facilities and enable them to increase support programs dealing with animal care. The committee has provided \$15,000,000 for this program.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Appropriations.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 100-202** on Dec. 22, 1987.

3. May 7, 1985; **H.R. 2409.**

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities under that Act relating to the National Institutes of Health and National Research Institutes, and for other purposes. 99th Congress.

This Act is also known as the "**Health Research Extension Act of 1985**". Of particular interest is the section which directs the Secretary to establish animal research standards which include the formation of animal care committees. Requires the director of NIH to establish research plans which provide for the reduction of animal use, alternatives to animals or reduction of pain and discomfort to the animals used in research.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.
STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 99-158** on Nov. 20, 1985.

4. April 17, 1985; **H.R. 2100**.

A bill to extend and revise agricultural price support and related programs, to provide for agricultural export, resource conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research and related programs, to continue food assistance to low-income persons, to ensure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and for other purposes. 99th Congress.

This Act also known as the "**Food Security Act of 1985**". Subtitle F discusses amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. Humane transport standards are revised. Research facilities are instructed to establish institutional animal committees and staff training programs. An information service is established at the National Agricultural Library to provide information on improved animal experimentation methods. Noncompliance results in suspension of Federal funding. Facility inspections are also included in the provisions.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 99-198** on Dec. 23, 1985.

5. March 26, 1985; **S. 740**.

An Act to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl and to offset or prevent the serious loss of wetlands by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential habitat, and for other purposes. 99th Congress.

This Act is also known as the "**Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1985**". Funding for the maintenance of wildlife refuges and the acquisition of wetlands are included in the provisions. This Act also requires the Secretary acting with the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide inventory and status information on wetland habitats.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Energy and Natural Resources, and
Environment and Public Works.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 99-645** on Nov. 10, 1986.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1203.

6. January 3, 1985; **H.J.Res. 67**.

A joint resolution calling for a wildlife sanctuary for humpback whales in the West Indies. 99th Congress.

The President and the International Whaling Commission are directed to seek a treaty or international agreement which would establish a sanctuary for humpback whales in the West Indies.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Foreign Affairs.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 99-630** on Nov. 7, 1986.

7. September 17, 1984; **H.J.Res. 648**.

A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1985, and for other purposes. 98th Congress.

Included in the appropriations is the Livestock Fraud Protection Act.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Appropriations.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 98-473** on Oct. 12, 1984.

8. March 21, 1984; **H.J.Res. 526**.

A joint resolution designating the week of May 27, 1984 through June 2, 1984 as "National Animal Health Week". 98th Congress.

In order to promote public awareness of animal health and to commemorate the progress of the United States in livestock health, the production of safe animal products, and reduction of animal disease, the week of May 27 through June 2, 1984 is designated as "National Animal Health Week". State and local officials and the public are invited to observe this week with appropriate activities.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 98-303** on May 25, 1984.

9. April 6, 1983; **S.J.Res. 77**.

A joint resolution designating "National Animal Agriculture Week". 98th Congress.

In order to honor the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Society of Animal Science and its contributions to the field of animal agriculture through research, extension and teaching, Congress designates the week of July 24 to July 31, 1983 as "National Animal Agriculture Week".

SENATE COMMITTEE: Judiciary.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 98-60** on July 27, 1983.

10. January 12, 1983; **H.R. 6679**.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess civil penalties with respect to the prevention of the introduction and dissemination into the United States of plant pests plant diseases, and livestock and poultry diseases, to increase the amount of criminal fines which may be imposed with respect to violations of such Acts, and for other purposes. 97th Congress.

This Act amends the Federal Plant Pest Act, the Plant Quarantine Act, and the Cattle Contagious Diseases Act of 1903. Penalties for violating these acts are increased. Fines imposed are raised from \$1000 to \$5000. Violators may also be subject to imprisonment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 97-461** on January 12, 1983.

11. March 19, 1981; **S. 736**.

A bill to provide for the illegally taken fish and wildlife. 97th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Lacey Act Amendments of 1981**". It is unlawful for any person to sell, import, export or receive any illegally taken fish or wildlife. It is also illegal for a person to transport fish and wildlife in any container that has not been properly stamped or marked. Penalties include monetary fines or imprisonment.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to the Judiciary, and Environment and Public

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 97-79** on Nov. 16, 1981.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1638 Feb. 1981.

12. February 25, 1980; **H.R. 6593**.

A bill to regulate the feeding of garbage to swine. 96th Congress.

Prohibits the feeding of garbage to swine unless it has been properly treated to kill disease organisms. Persons operating a garbage treatment facility who know the garbage is fed to swine are required to hold a valid permit issued under this Act. Enforcement shall be in cooperation with State agencies.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 96-468** on Oct. 17, 1980.

PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED AS: S. 2612.

13. November 26, 1979; **S. 2043**.

To provide for research and coordination of research in the diagnosis, prevention, and control of malignant tumors in domestic animals, poultry, and wildlife. 96th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Animal Cancer Research Act**". Congress finds that basic research on cancer is essential to protect animal health. Any progress made in the field of animal cancer may also prove beneficial in the treatment of human cancer. A program of research shall be developed in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The program shall be reviewed by the Director of the National Institutes of Health to coordinate the program with the National Cancer Research Institute. Appropriations of \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 and \$25,000,000 annually through fiscal year 1986 are authorized.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 96-469** on October 17, 1980.

14. May 15, 1979; **S. 1143**.

A bill to extend authorization for appropriations for the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes. 96th Congress.

Requires the Secretary to examine the status of a species before declaring it endangered or threatened. Plants are also included under the Act. Other items covered in this bill include the designation of critical habitats, guidelines for the establishment of endangered species, and development of programs for conservation of endangered animals and plants.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.
STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 96-159** on Dec. 28, 1979.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2118.

15. December 18, 1975; **S. 1941**.

To amend the Act of August 24, 1966, as amended, to increase the protection afforded animals in transit and to assure humane treatment of certain animals, and for other purposes. 94th Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976**". Intermediate handlers and carriers are also subject to regulations under the Act. No animal shall be transported or delivered without a certificate of health from a veterinarian and the animal must be of an appropriate age as designated by the Secretary. Animal fighting ventures are prohibited. Warrants for the search and seizure of animals where there is probable cause to believe the Act has been violated, may be issued by the district judge.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Commerce.
STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 94-279** on April 22, 1976.

16. December 7, 1970; **H.R. 19846**.

To amend the Act of August 24, 1966, relating to the care of certain animals used for purposes of research, experimentation, exhibition, or held for sale as pets. 91st Congress.

This Act may be cited as the "**Animal Welfare Act of 1970**". Exhibitors, as well as, dealers are required to be licensed and are subject to similar penalties for violation. Humane standards are expanded to include handling, care, treatment and transportation of animals. Included are minimum requirements for feeding, watering, sanitation and veterinary care. Research facilities are subject to inspection at any reasonable time and the Secretary has authorization to permit inspectors to destroy any animal he deems as suffering.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 91-579** on December 24, 1970.

17. August 24, 1966; **H.R. 13881**.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes. 89th Congress.

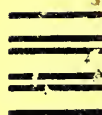
This Act is also known as the "**Animal Welfare Act of 1966**". This Act requires licenses to be issued to dealers. Research facilities must register with the Secretary and comply with any rules and regulations he may impart. All dogs and cats transported or sold must be identified according to the specifications of the Secretary. Humane standards must be employed. Violations will be determined via inspection. Dealers in violation are subject to suspension or may have their license revoked. Research facilities in violation may be subject to fines.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture

STATUS: Became **Public Law No. 89-544** on Aug. 24, 1966.

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